FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

PUBLISHED BY THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

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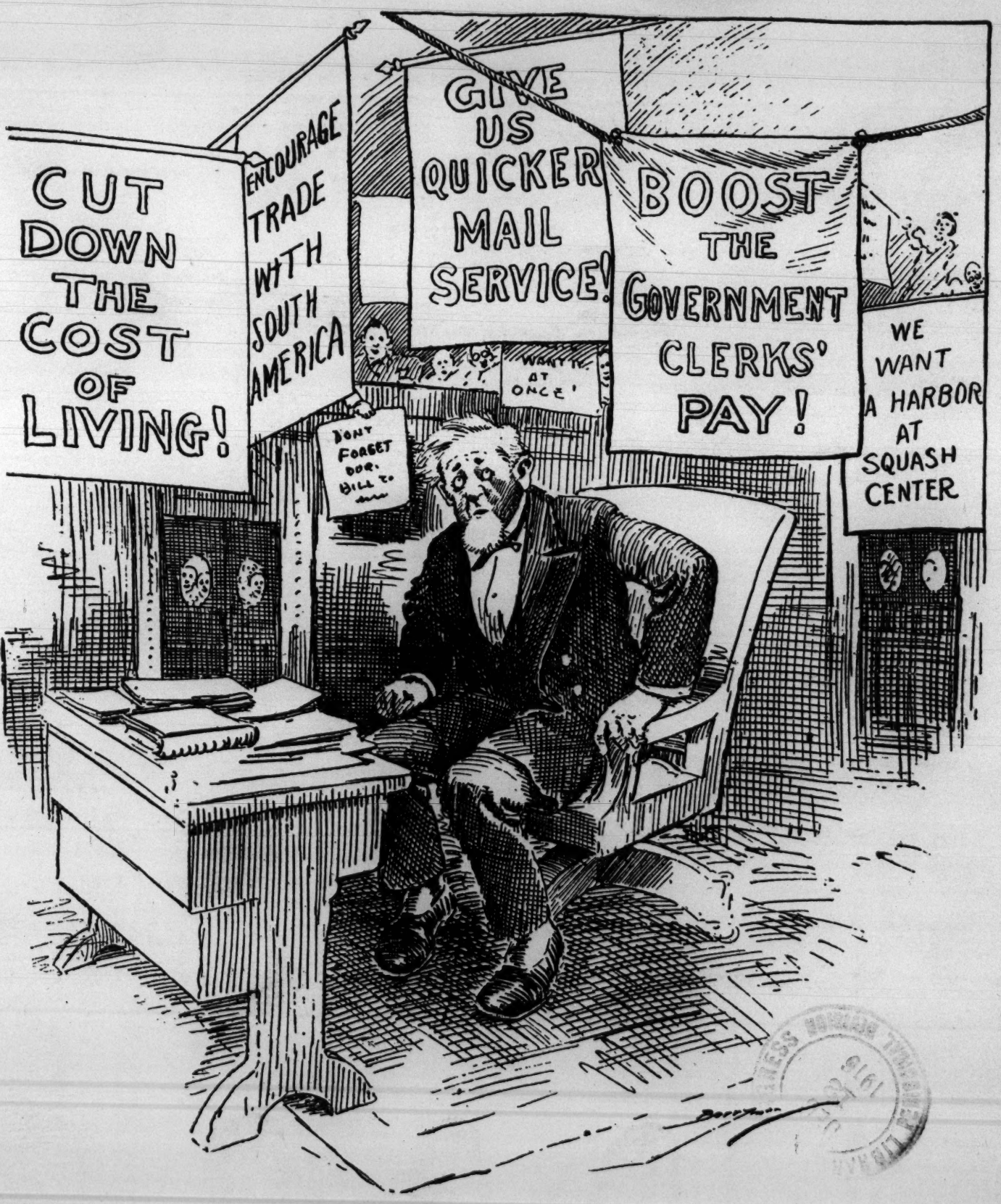
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National Woman's Party

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MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

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The Suffragist

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Notes of the Week

"Liberty" Once More

THERE is a great responsibility in having adopted liberty as our ideal because we must illustrate it in what we do," said President Wilson at the illumination of the statue of Liberty in New York Harbor last Saturday.

"Throughout the last two years," he continued, "there has come more and more into my heart the conviction that peace is going to come to the world only with liberty."

A New York member of the Congressional Union who heard the speech and then, a few days later, heard the President read a message to Congress which completely ignored the suffrage issue, said:

"What are we to think of his coming here,—still, one might imagine, thrilled by his own inspiring words,—only to disregard the greatest fight that has ever been made in this country for liberty?"

Suffrage Aeroplane at Liberty Illumination Wrecked

WOMEN want liberty," was the message which suffragists in New York had planned to raise in an aeroplane over the crowd attending the illumination by the President of the statue of Liberty in the New York Harbor last Saturday.

The machine was wrecked by the high wind before it reached the harbor, where its owner, Mrs. Richberg Hornsby of Chicago, had planned to fly over the President's yacht dropping a great mass of petitions asking Mr. Wilson to help the equal suffrage amendment in Congress.

The protest was needed; but how long will women have to resort to these devices to convey the simple idea that liberty in America is denied to women?

Mr. Bryan on the Federal Suffrage Amendment

MR. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN addressed a gathering at a dinner given in his honor in Washington, D. C., last Wednesday night on the reforms to which he hopes to commit the Democratic party and to see accomplished within the next four years.

In the course of his address, toward the close, he made a vague allusion to woman suffrage: "Equal suffrage," said Mr. Bryan, "was the one question upon which all parties were agreed in the last campaign, their differences relating only to the method of securing the reform.

"While the Democratic and Republican parties failed to commit themselves to a national amendment, we might as well recognize the fact that a national amendment will come when the reform is adopted in a sufficient number of states to make its adoption by the nation probable.

"The Democratic Party, which builds upon a foundation which is essentially ethical—the doctrine of brotherhood—has that reason for welcoming the co-operation of women in the work that lies before the party; and it has especial reason for regarding woman suffrage with favor at this time, since the influence of the women in the close states was sufficient to determine the result."

In this rather abstract statement, Mr. Bryan touches on the question of a national suffrage amendment without declaring for it in principle or in any way indicating that he thinks it ought to be pushed at the present time. Campaigners in the western states will remember with what positiveness Mr. Bryan declared himself, and by implication the party to which he belonged, for a federal suffrage amendment and that he created in the mind of thousands of women the expectation that their national rights would receive prompt attention at the hands of Mr. Wilson if they would return him to power.

Nevada Women Voted Solidly Against Mr. Wilson

THE Democratic victory in Nevada was complete, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of the women, who voted almost solidly against the President."

The above statement was made in Washington, D. C., by Ray Baker, former warden of the Nevada penitentiary and more recently secretary to the American Ambassador at Petrograd, in an interview given in the Washington *Post* December 6. Mr. Baker had just arrived in Washington from Nevada.

Seven Independents of the House to Hold Balance of Power

THE independents elected to the new Congress, according to current press reports, will reject all proposals from the old parties to join them in organizing the House, and will form a little caucus of their own. They may thereby hold the balance of power and be the determining factor in the election of the Speaker, besides settling the fate of a large amount of important legislation.

There are seven or eight of these members who owe no allegiance to either of the old parties, and are in no way bound to support either the Republican or the Democratic candidate for the speakership. Their votes will be needed by both sides, hence they are in a position to dictate the terms upon which their votes will be given. They can demand a voice in the selection of the important committees and favorable consideration of some of the measures which they will propose.

Suffragists and "Those Opposed" Gather in Washington

THE national aspect the suffrage issue has assumed in the United States has been emphasized during the past week by the convention at Washington of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Anti-suffragists as well as suffragists realize that issue now lies with Congress and that, to retard or prevent its progress, work must be done at the national capital.

Indiana Suffragists Petition Passage of Federal Amendment

THIRTY feet of signatures to a petition requesting passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment has been presented to Congress by Representative Moore of Indiana.

The petition was sent to Mr. Moore by the Indiana Woman's Franchise League, and represents the work of a single day in one county of the state. It was referred to Congressman Webb of South Carolina, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Suffrage Debated in Dutch Parliament

THE last number of the *Common Cause* says:

"Woman suffrage has been debated in the Dutch Parliament on the motion of the government to so amend the constitution that woman suffrage should be possible. It is not proposed to alter the constitution so as to enfranchise women, but to remove the previous bar to their enfranchisement.

"The Socialist Democratic leader, Mr. Troelstra, in his speech declared that the Socialists stood for manhood and womanhood suffrage, but as it seems unlikely that the Parliament could be induced to pass such a large measure, the Socialists would support the limited proposals of the government, and hoped that, having secured manhood suffrage, womanhood suffrage would follow later.

"Dutch suffragists feel that by this speech M. Troelstra has sacrificed the women's cause. By announcing beforehand that Socialists would support the government's proposals to extend the suffrage to men while not enfranchising women, they have removed the one incentive which would have moved the government to include women."

Campaign Fund of the Woman's Party

DECEMBER 6, the date fixed by law for the submission of the contributions and expenditures of all political parties for the last election campaign, saw the first financial statement in America of a Woman's Party presented to the Government of the United States.

The brief report, totaling a little over $51,000, collected for the purpose of carrying on the fight against the national Democratic candidates in twelve suffrage states, is an interesting document, for politicians and for women.

The law requires that contributions of one hundred dollars or over shall be listed separately, and contributions of lesser sums shall be stated in the aggregate. More than one-sixth of the total budget was donated in small sums. It is quite certain that no other political party collected so large a part of its total campaign fund from the small giver.

It is interesting, too, to note that $10,563.45 was contributed by the states where women vote, particularly when we remember that this sum was given in a period of less than three months, between the dates of the Colorado Springs conference, where the campaign of the Woman's Party against the Democratic national candidates was begun, and election day. It used to be said that suffrage was a "dead issue" in the equal suffrage states. The founders of the Congressional Union well remember how often they heard the gloomy warning, "As soon as women get the vote, they cease to take any interest in the fight for enfranchisement in the rest of the country."

A contribution of over ten thousand dollars from the suffrage states to carry on the political battle for the national enfranchisement of American women shows how dead an issue suffrage is in free territory.

The amount indicates, too, the amazing growth in the West of the new political movement for national suffrage. In 1914, the Congressional Union campaigned against Democratic national candidates in nine equal suffrage states. They spent in the effort all they could collect—$8,129.92. This was the entire amount then given, by every state in the Union, to the suffrage campaign against the Democrats. Two years afterwards, well over that sum was contributed for the same kind of campaign, by the suffrage states alone.

It is interesting and touching to see that the non-suffrage states which have contributed most generously to the National Woman's Party battle are the states where suffrage has recently been lost in state referendums. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, the four great states where the women went down to defeat in November, 1915, contributed together $35,240.38 to secure the national freedom of women. Nothing could indicate more clearly the promptness with which women, after a heart-breaking state campaign, realize the economy and hopefulness of the national method.

It is impossible to estimate how large a proportion of the total campaign fund was contributed by women, since the figures include collections at indoor and outdoor meetings, in which the amount contributed by men could not be distinguished; but of the larger sums donated—totaling $42,284.00, all but $6,424.00 was contributed by women.

Democrats, Republicans, Progressives and Socialists combined to finance this independent woman's campaign for a general principle of justice. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, who gave $110.00, Miss Louise Lewis, who contributed $150.00, and Miss Mary Burnham, who gave $2,300.00, are well-known Progressives in Philadelphia. Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, of Philadelphia, who contributed $625.00, is a member of the Socialist Party. Miss Marion May, of New York, who gave $100.00, and Mrs. Robert Adamson, of New York, who gave $100.00, are Democrats. Miss Beulah Amidon, who contributed $225.00 to the campaign, is the daughter of a federal Democratic Judge in North Dakota. Dr. A. R. Colvin, who donated $110.00 is, in his own state and on men's issues, a "Wilson man." Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, of Virginia, who gave $200.00, is a Democrat by the traditions of her whole life. Republican women, like Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, who gave $5,000.00, Mrs. Lucius Cuthbert, of Colorado, who contributed $600.00, and Mrs. F. R. Hazard, of New York, who gave $150.00, also assisted this campaign. But most of the names found in the contributor's list, like Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who contributed $19,500.00, and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, who gave $1,400.00, are "just suffragists," unconnected with any of the men's political parties.

The names listed in the report are, as the law requires, donors of $100 or more; and these names are few. But over 2,200 people gave small sums to the campaign fund, exclusive of collections.

The Woman's Party was two months old when it entered the national political campaign. It has no "interests" to draw upon save the belief cherished by three generations of women in the principle of freedom. It has its own sources of strength; it is growing stronger from month to month; it is certain of success.

District Precinct Meetings Held

CONSOLIDATING the suffrage sentiment of Washington behind the new attack on Congress on behalf of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment is the work of a group of young women from the western suffrage states, who believe that if the District itself stands intelligently behind the work planned for the coming session, outside energy may be conserved for the work in the states.

A group of young western voters have entered into the precinct organization of the District of Columbia on the neighborhood plan. Hundreds of separate groups will be kept closely in touch with the work at headquarters, part of every demonstration of strength planned by suffragists in the future. The organizers in charge of this work are Miss Mildred Gilbert of San Francisco, Miss Hazel Hunkins of Montana, Miss Cornelia Wyse of Chicago, and Mrs. Bessie H. Papandre of San Francisco.

In the past week three neighborhood meetings have been held in the first precinct, in charge of Miss Cornelia Wyse. Miss Wyse reports that the new suffrage impetus in every part of the country since the manifest demonstration of the political power of women in the West is plainly visible in the precincts of the District. Women are eager to hear the details of the western campaign and anxious to do their share in Washington, and make part of the new stand that women are taking, she says.

Mrs. Louise Furlong was elected chairman of the eighth neighborhood of the first precinct, with Mrs. M. Rutherford, Miss Ruth R. Kline, and Mrs. Rosalie Leep as vice-chairman, treasurer and secretary, at an enthusiastic gathering at the home of Mrs. Furlong, December 2. Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, one of the most persuasive of the Woman's Party campaigners in Illinois, told of the new sense of power that the very opposition she had met with in Illinois had made her feel. "Opposition like that," declared Mrs. Brooke, "need never make us feel that we are misunderstood and overwhelmed; it is a splendid tribute to our strength." Mrs. Brooke described her work for the child labor cause that had drawn her into suffrage work. Face to face with a situation that only a woman could feel keenly, she told of her individual fight, part of a great crusade for childhood, to change those conditions. "I finally realized that not until women had political power, could the cry of the children ever be stilled." She explained the inadequacy of the present federal child labor legislation and the industries it could not cover. Her story made a deep impression on the group of home women.

At the second meeting arranged by Miss Wyse in the seventh neighborhood, Mrs. A. Marie Kraft, Mrs. E. T. Atwell, and Mrs. Minnie Fisher were elected officers of that section. Miss Mildred Gilbert, a young Californian who campaigned both in southern and central California, was the speaker of the evening. She made it plain that the day for theoretical suffrage sentiment had gone by, that those women who were not working actively for the freedom of the women of the nation might just as well be in the diminishing opposition camp. Her stirring description of the victorious defeat in California drew pledges of support from every woman present. Miss Gilbert admitted that she was speaking for the first time to non-voters, and found it difficult to imagine herself once more demoted to the idiot and insane class. She cleverly touched the high lights of the California campaign, and finished her breezy little talk by describing the demonstration in which a yellow banner had figured on the day the President's message had been read. "I presume there may be women here," she remarked blandly, "who did not approve of that banner introduction to Congress. We had to protest about that beautiful address of the President which once more ignored women; we wanted to say to every Congressman present, 'Here is a great piece of legislation that you left unfinished. Until you finish it, we will give you no peace'."

Organization meetings in the divisions of other precincts are being arranged by Miss Hunkins and Miss Gilbert for next week.

Backing Up the Suffrage Amendment in the States

WITH the opening of Congress, the women of every state are imperiously demanding from their Representatives active aggressive support of the great national amendment for the enfranchisement of women; and are strengthening groups which will act in cooperation with Miss Martin and her legislative committee at Washington.

This demand grows more positive and concentrated with each new session of Congress. In Illinois, a branch of the Woman's Party, which did not exist a year ago, is arranging deputations to Illinois Representatives, asking them to work for the suffrage amendment, and not merely passively approve it. In Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Colorado, and Oregon, women waited last week upon their Congressmen, eager to let them see the depth of the sentiment in their district for national woman suffrage.

Interview with Senator Weeks

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts held a friendly conference with members of the Congressional Union at their headquarters in Boston on Wednesday morning, November 29, at ten o'clock.

Senator Weeks confessed that he was opposed to woman suffrage in principle; and was obliged to vote as he believed. "Is there any way I can assist the Congressional Union in Washington without voting for the amendment?" the Senator asked.

A member of the deputation made the prompt suggestion that Senator Weeks urge other Massachusetts Congressmen to vote as they believed. "Representative Dallinger and Representative Gallivan," said Miss Katharine Morey, "say they believe in the federal suffrage amendment, but will not vote for it in Congress because woman suffrage was rejected by their districts in the 1915 referendum."

Senator Weeks said he thought this stand was "neither honest nor good politics," and promised to urge that view upon the Massachusetts Representatives in Washington.

The members of the Congressional Union who met Senator Weeks were Mrs. Thomas Gray, jr., of Brookline; Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, state chairman; Miss Morey, and Miss Marian McGaw.

Mrs. Morey spoke to Senator Weeks of the national power and importance of the women's vote. "The Congressional Union," she said, "is organizing that vote, through the Woman's Party, in support of the national enfranchisement of women. The business of suffragists today is to show all political parties that a failure to support the national enfranchisement of women means loss of votes."

Miss McGaw, a disfranchised citizen of Kansas, urged Senator Weeks to protect her political rights as a citizen of the United States.

Miss Morey, who had charge of the Woman's Party campaign in Kansas, told how the Woman's Party had defeated Mr. Taggart, Democratic member of the House Judiciary Committee. "What defeated the Republican party in the West, where the political balance of power now lies," said Miss Morey, frankly, "was the fear of the reactionary members who control that party in the East. If your party is to be restored to the position of power it once held, it must show that it is not reactionary, as it is believed in the West to be."

Senator Weeks, who has watched closely the fight of the Woman's Party, said that he was very much interested in what had been said, for he realized that a political situation had been set forth that surely existed.

McArthur Congratulates Woman's Party

"I believe the defeat of the Democratic party in Oregon and Illinois was largely brought about by the efficient work of the Woman's Party," declared Representative McArthur of Oregon to a deputation of Oregon women. "I congratulate you on the independent stand you took in the recent campaign."

Mr. McArthur said this to a deputation including Mrs. Lewis McArthur, sister-in-law of the Congressman, Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Dr. Florence Manion, Dr. Emma Wickstrom, Mrs. Otis B. Wright, Mrs. W. S. Fortiner and Mrs. Lee Davenport. The interview took place in the Hotel Mallony, on Monday, November 27. At the close Mr. McArthur promised to do his utmost to advance the suffrage amendment in Congress.

Sterling of Illinois Promises Support

The first of a series of deputations to Illinois Congressmen saw Representative Sterling, of the seventeenth congressional district, on the afternoon of November 27, in the Supervisor's Room at the Court House, Chicago.

Mr. Sterling said he believed in woman suffrage, and favored a federal amendment. "There are some states," he said, "which will never enfranchise women, acting alone. Under the national constitution, twelve states may vote against a federal suffrage amendment, and it can still become a nation-wide law. If the men of these twelve states will not adopt woman suffrage, then let the men of the other thirty-six adopt it for all the nation.

"The policy of the Woman's Party," Mr. Sterling said further, "is a step in the right direction; the suffrage amendment can only be passed by being made a party issue."

Representative Sterling promised to work as well as vote for woman suffrage in the new session of Congress.

The deputation, which numbered about fifty women, met in the Woman's Exchange, and marched to the Court House carrying banners of purple, white and gold, and headed by the state chairman of the Woman's Party, Mrs. Bertram Sippy.

Other Illinois Members Seen

Mr. Sabath, Representative from the fifth Illinois district, was also reminded of the earnest and imperative demand for action upon woman suffrage in his constituency, by a group of women who called upon him last week. "Mr. Sabath favors the suffrage amendment," writes Mrs. Sippy, "but thinks that other matters, such as the high cost of living, will take up all this session."

The deputation tried to make it clear that women were not planning to wait for the vote until Congress had satisfactorily disposed of all their problems; but were asking to have the vote now, in order to settle these very problems for themselves.

Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Mason, and Mrs. Bertram Sippy were the members of this deputation; they saw Mr. Sabath at his office.

Representative Madden of Illinois received very cordially a delegation from the Woman's Party. Mr. Madden said he was one of the few Republicans who put up a fight at the Chicago convention last June to have a plank adopted specifically endorsing the federal suffrage amendment. He promised to put his shoulder to the wheel for the amendment in Congress.

In this delegation were Mrs. Melva Gartin Funk, Miss Frances Temple, Mrs. John Bley, Mrs. Frederick Bentley, Miss Eva Kaufman, Mrs. Opdyke of the Every Wednesday Club, Mrs. William N. Watson, Miss Ella Abeel and Mrs. Bertram Sippy.

Representative Wilson of the third district was also reminded last week of women's desire for action on suffrage. Mr. Wilson strongly favors the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and thoroughly understood that the friends of suffrage wanted immediate active support on their measure in Congress.

Colorado Women Demand Action on Amendment

Congressman Timberlake was interviewed by a deputation of Colorado women last week in Colorado Springs, with Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, state chairman, as speakers. Other members present were Mrs. L. T. Gray, treasurer, Dr. Mary N. Noble, chairman of the second congressional district, Miss Ethel Torrence, and Mrs. M. W. Morrison, a member of the executive committee of the second district. Mr. Timberlake promised to get into the fight for the federal suffrage amendment this session of Congress.

Miss Ada James, state chairman for the Congressional Union in Wisconsin, reports that deputations of suffragists have been sent to all Congressmen, with most favorable results. Miss James predicts that Wisconsin will give a good account of itself to the suffragists of the country when the suffrage amendment is voted on.

Rhode Island women, represented by Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union and president of the Equal Suffrage Association of her state, expressed to Rhode Island Senators and Congressmen their strong desire to see the federal suffrage amendment acted upon immediately. Mrs. Jenks saw Senators Colt and Lippitt, Senator-elect Peter Gerry, and Representatives Stiness, Kennedy and O'Shaunessy. She found a new attitude of friendliness and seriousness in the men she interviewed. Senator Colt, who was absent, unpaired, at the time the last vote on suffrage was taken in the Senate, promised Mrs. Jenks to vote in favor of the federal suffrage amendment.

The Boston "Record" on the Massachusetts Deputations

THE attitude of Senator Weeks towards the Congressional Union suffragists who sought to impress upon him the power of the women's vote and the importance of reckoning with this growing national influence, was frank and honorable. He met the suffragists fairly and he talked, or listened, squarely. He does not believe in the federal woman suffrage amendment, and as he has an old-fashioned idea that Congressmen should vote as they believe, he cannot vote in favor of it. This is an attitude which is above-board. That the suffragists asked him to impress his opinion, as to the duty of Congressmen and their convictions, upon Congressmen Dallinger and Gallivan, was logical. We add our suggestion to the same effect—*Boston Record.*

A Correction

THROUGH error an editorial, "Mr. Dallinger and Suffrage," reprinted in THE SUFFRAGIST of December 2, was credited to the Boston *Herald.* The editorial should have been credited to the Boston *Record.*

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor .....Miss Lucy Burns
Assistant Editors.....Miss Joy O. Young, Miss Vivian Pierce
Art Editor.....Mrs. Nina E. Allender
Business Manager.....Miss S. Ada Flatman
Office Manager.....Miss Elizabeth Smith
Chairman Circulation Dept.. Mrs. W. T. Burch

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Ignoring the Suffrage Issue

PRESIDENT WILSON, in opening the second session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, after the great election battle which resulted in his re-election, read a message to Congress last Tuesday, urging a program of legislation for the session.

In the course of the address, the President plainly stated that this would be the only message he would present to this Congress.

It is generally expected that after the Sixty-fourth Congress adjourns, no special session will be called; or, if it is called, that it will be very brief, lasting only a few weeks. The Sixty-fifth Congress will then assemble the first Monday of December, 1917.

The program of legislation which the President laid before Congress omitted all reference to woman suffrage. In presenting it, the President definitely relegated consideration of the suffrage issue to at least as distant a date as December, 1917.

If the President had mentioned woman suffrage as a matter which would be dealt with later, women might chafe at the delay, but would at least feel that a definite term was set to their patience. They would have received an assurance that their great grievance of disfranchisement had been recognized and would be remedied within some measureable period of time. But the whole subject of the right of women to political liberty was coolly ignored.

This is astonishing even to people accustomed to the slow response of the politician to a moral appeal. After a campaign in which the Democrats in the twelve suffrage states passionately declared that Wilson was the best friend of woman suffrage; after their national headquarters had circulated over the suffrage states a leaflet carrying the false statement that the President had said he believed in woman suffrage "for the women of the nation;" after the President had declared just before election to a great body of women, pledged to work first and foremost for the federal suffrage amendment, "I will fight with you," he faces Congress without a reference to the question of women's right to political freedom.

President Wilson is clinging desperately to the most effective weapon of the politician—the weapon of silence. By putting the force of the administration behind other matters and focussing public attention upon them, he is endeavoring to obscure the importance of woman suffrage in the public mind. A political party, with its command over legislative action and therefore over most of the publicity dealing with legislation, has it in its power almost to bury a measure simply by refusing to mention it; and, by creating a general expectation that it will be defeated, practically doom it to defeat. This is a well-worn but very effective style of political warfare against a popular reform.

But it is a warfare in which women will not be worsted. If the President is determined to ignore woman suffrage, women are equally determined that it will not be ignored; and that the attention of the Congress, of the press and of the people of the United States will be perpetually directed to the fact that woman suffrage is an issue clamoring for attention. Women will no longer sit silent while men in public office disregard their claim to justice. They are going to make it apparent that there is a deep and rising discontent among women that cannot be overlooked.

What a state of mental subservience women would have to reach, to sit unprotesting while the President of the United States who has admitted the justice of women's claim to the right of the franchise, said of the right of Porto Ricans to a republican form of government: "The present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people ARE NOT JUST. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the island, and even suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them, which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. *We ought to do it at once.*"

That any paper of the country could attempt to criticise a group of women, who, at the moment when the President was descanting on the duty of Congress to extend "at once" the rights and privileges of the people of Porto Rica, spread before his eyes the question, "What will you do for woman suffrage?"—shows how shameful an impression women have created that they will endure without protest any delay of justice.

"Mr. President, What Will You Do for Woman Suffrage?"

PRESIDENT WILSON, reading a message to Congress which made no reference to the pressing problem of woman suffrage, was confronted with a vivid yellow banner suspended from the opposite gallery and bearing in great black letters the words:

**MR. PRESIDENT
WHAT
WILL YOU DO
FOR
WOMAN SUFFRAGE?**

Slight as it was, the incident sent an amazed whisper coursing through the crowded assemblage of Senators and Representatives, and riveted their attention, through the President's address, on the issue of suffrage, which he was endeavoring to avoid. Accounts of the message to Congress in the press the following morning featured from one end of the country to the other the question of women, "Mr. President, what will you do for woman suffrage?"

"The protesting banner," said the Washington *Post*, "fell at the psychological moment.

"President Wilson had passed to his recommendations for a broader government for Porto Rico. He had just begun the sentence: 'The present laws governing the islands and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just.' At that exact moment, what appeared for a moment like a wave of soft, mellow light gleamed from the gallery almost directly opposite the point where the President stood reading. There was a gentle swish of silk as the banner unfolded in its fall over the rail, while four demure and unruffled women sat with the cords supporting the fluttering thing tightly clenched in their hands."

Left to right: Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Philadelphia, vice-chairman Pennsylvania branch of Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage; Mrs. William L. Colt, New York, member of National Advisory Council; Miss Mabel Vernon of Reno, Nevada, secretary of Woman's Party, who carried the banner into the gallery under her coat; Mrs. John Rogers, jr., New York, chairman of National Advisory Council, and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, chairman of Delaware branch.

So silently the banner fell, it did not disturb the even flow of the President's voice, who was reading his message in an almost conversational monotone. But after a moment, the galleries saw the golden banner with its bold inscription; then the Senators and Representatives saw it. The President looked up, hesitated a moment, then went on with his prepared text, while the Speaker sat motionless in his big chair, looking more like an ancient Roman than ever.

By this time the continuity of the President's address was completely lost, for the heads of the Congressmen below, it seemed to an observer in the gallery, were turning wildly in every direction, and a buzz of whispered comment swept over the floor. Then there was a soft thud; the banner disappeared. The men on the floor below grew quiet, and the President finished his speech to a still house. The episode took up less than five minutes' time; and one would have thought, from the sedate appearance of the House as the President finished his message, that it had been completely forgotten. But no sooner had the President, with his escort, disappeared through the door, than every Congressman was on his feet staring at the offending gallery, and saying to one another, "Suffrage!"

So the women who had held the banner felt that their mission had been satisfactorily accomplished.

It took no small amount of patience and determination to make the arrangements for this "peaceful protest." Tickets for the gallery of Congress on the day the President reads his message are hard to get;—each Congressman receives only one. But the members of the Congressional Union diligently begged and borrowed the necessary number, appeared promptly at the Capitol on the appointed day, Tuesday, December 5, before the outer doors were opened, and placed themselves in the front row of the visitors' gallery just to the left of the big clock facing the Speaker's desk.

Five women occupied this strategic point,—Dr. Caroline Spencer, of Colorado; Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, of Pennsylvania; Miss Mabel Vernon, of Nevada; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, and Mrs. John Rogers, jr., of New York. Just behind them were Mrs. Elizabeth Papandre and Miss Mildred Gilbert, of California, and Mrs. William L. Colt, of New York; while alongside, on the gallery steps, were Mrs. Townsend Scott, of Maryland, and Miss Lucy Burns, of Washington, D. C.

Miss Vernon, who sat in the middle of the group, carried the banner securely folded beneath her long coat. Miss Vernon was captain of the little expedition, and gave the signal when the banner was to be flung over the gallery.

At 12:55 the Representatives assembled in force, the Speaker in the chair. The Senators, filing in two by two, packed the vast assembly room. The galleries were crowded. It was an earnest moment when the clerk of the House announced in a ringing voice, "The President of the United States!"

The observers on the front row of the visitors' gallery felt then the unshakable conviction that before this gathering of the President, the representatives of the people, and the press of the entire country, an appeal for the enfranchisement of American women must be made. Women could not allow the national legislature to consider a program of action for the entire session, without an urgent reminder that a great enfranchising act lay before them which should command their attention.

Mr. Wilson's spare and scholarly figure entered very modestly, after his sonorous introduction. The House and the galleries stood. The Democrats gave their leader a tremendous ovation of shouts and whoops. "Half the floor," says the New York *Tribune*, "was howling in half a dozen different keys." The President was visibly touched and pleased with this uproarious greeting, which must have strongly reminded him of some old-time demonstration of particularly spontaneous freshmen. The quiet women in the galleries were amused at the riotous scene. They contemplated nothing half so disturbing to the dignity and order of Congress.

The noise subsided, and the President began his message. He spoke of legislation to complete the Adamson law, recommended the enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission, provision for the investigation of industrial disputes, freedom of combination for those engaged in foreign comerce and so on. Men's needs and men's business were the subject of the President's concern. There was not one word devoted to legislation directly concerning women.

In the midst of the message, so empty for women, the suffrage banner quietly descended. Policemen and guards hurried to the gallery where the women were seated, but while they were making their way slowly down the crowded steps to the front row, one of the head pages, a very tall man, leaped upward, caught the lower edges of the banner, gave it a tug, the cords snapped, and the banner was carried off.

Toward the end of the President's speech, he read the paragraph that the rights and privileges of the people—he meant the men—of Porto Rico must be extended. There was not a sound from the galleries; but the question throbbed in the air, "What of the rights and privileges of women?" The President looked nervous; throughout the hall the expectancy of a comment from women was palpable. But a comment was not needed; the yellow banner had raised the suffrage issue in Congress.

Miss Martin Speaks in Chicago

THE breakfast tendered Miss Anne Martin, the chairman of the Woman's Party, in Chicago last week demonstrated the new zest with which the fresh battle for the federal suffrage amendment has been taken up by western women. Miss Martin was passing through the western city on her way to Washington, where she next week will resume her place as chairman of the legislative committee under whose direction the Congressional Union suffrage lobby and the work in the western suffrage states is going forward.

Nearly three hundred prominent women gathered in the Auditorium Hotel to pay tribute to Miss Martin, including suffrage leaders from Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, a member of the national advisory council of the Congressional Union, and an active figure in the late Chicago campaign against President Wilson, spoke for the national body she represents, asserting that at this time the federal suffrage amendment is the reform that the women of this country must push through before they can be free to work for other reforms.

"It is the duty of women at this time," said Mrs. Rosenwald, "to work toward the goal of enfranchisement by the shortest method. I myself am convinced that the way to win suffrage is through the federal amendment, and toward that end I am working with the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party; it is the only way to win this reform speedily. Like many women, at first I was unwilling to sacrifice party, to put suffrage first. I now believe this should be the dominant slogan of American women. We must fight together heart and soul for the passage of the amendment. Women must have suffrage before they can take their place in the upbuilding of the nation."

The calm determination of Mrs. Rosenwald's words typified the spirit of the meeting. It was not the Illinois victory that made for this spirit in the group of women and sprinkling of interested men; it was the realization that there was not a state in the west that was not part of that victory. Miss Martin made those present feel the decisive part that women from this time on must necessarily play in the political battles of the nation. "From now on," she said, "it is impossible for us to retreat. We have to fight forward. In every western suffrage state we forced the suffrage issue to a front place in the campaign."

Miss Margaret Whittemore, who campaigned for the Woman's Party in Oregon; Miss Alice Henkle, who was part of the Nevada campaign; Miss Eleanor Barker, who made the campaign in Idaho, and Miss Sarah Comstock and Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of Minneapolis, who were part of the "silent demonstration" in Chicago, all added to this picture of the contest in the western states.

Mrs. Bertram W. Sippy made a graceful presiding officer. She gave a brief history of the Illinois branch of the Congressional Union, through its thrilling formation into a section of the Woman's Party last June, up to its present strong organization for the federal amendment.

Mrs. O'Connor was the toastmistress of the occasion, through whom a beautiful resolution of sympathy in memory of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain was passed at the conclusion of the luncheon. Resolutions were also sent to President Wilson and the floor leaders of the House and Senate calling on the administration to stand behind the suffrage amendment. The resolution was signed by leaders of the five states present—Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

New York Welcomes Campaigners

Miss Alice Carpenter

Chairman, New York City Committee Congressional Union

THE woman's campaign luncheon, to be given this week at Delmonico's in New York by the City Committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, promises to be the most brilliant suffrage affair to be held in New York for many months. The luncheon is given by the committee for the purpose of hearing the reports of the women's campaign in the West against the Democratic party. The fact that the leaders of the western movement will themselves present the campaign and deductions in relation to it makes it unusually interesting.

The speakers are Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the Congressional Union, who directed the campaign in the West from the Chicago headquarters; Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who campaigned in Kansas and Colorado; and Miss Maud Younger, who spoke in five western states and accumulated a wealth of humorous anecdote in her self-arranged meetings which were held in all available places, ranging from churches to circus tents. Mr. Herbert Parsons of New York has the final place on the program. Miss Alice Carpenter, the newly-elected chairman of the committee, will preside at the luncheon.

Among the members of the City Committee of the New York branch of the Congressional Union, under whose auspices the luncheon has been arranged, are: Mrs. George Elder Adams, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, jr., Mrs. Mary R. Beard, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mrs. Eldon Bisbee, Mrs. John W. Brannan, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. James A. Byrne, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Maud Canfield, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, Mrs. William L. Colt, Miss Anna Constable, Mrs. Marian Cothren, Mrs. Joseph G. Deane, Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mrs. John Dewey, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Miss Mary Eno, Mrs. Evan Evans, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. Abraham Flexner, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Florence E. Graves, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Harry Hastings, Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard, Mrs. Elon H. Hooker, Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, Mrs. Joseph H. Hunt, Mrs. E. Livingston Hunt, Mrs. Paul Kennady, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Jewett Minturn, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Marcus Marks, Miss Julia Marlowe, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Victor Morawitz, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Mrs. Robert Niles, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. James Russell Parsons, Mrs. Charles Pettinos, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. William Prendergast, Mrs. John Rogers, jr., Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, jr., Mrs. Charles B. Wood.

Michigan Congressional Union Holds Convention

THE second annual convention of the Michigan branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage was held December 6, in Bay City, according to an advance report from Mrs. C. R. Hawley, hospitality chairman. The convention assembled in the Young Women's Christian Association rooms where the three sessions, a business meeting in the morning, a mass meeting open to the public in the afternoon, and a banquet at night, were held.

Mrs. W. Nelson Whittemore, chairman of the Michigan branch, presided at the morning session. Addresses of welcome were made by Mr. J. C. McCabe, secretary of the Board of Commerce of Bay City, and Mrs. Frank Kelton. Mr. McCabe spoke on behalf of the city and Mrs. Kelton on behalf of the suffragists of the city. Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy of Tecumseh, Michigan member of the National Advisory Council of the Union, responded to the address.

The morning session was devoted to routine business,—the reading of reports and discussion of proposed changes in the state constitution.

The afternoon session, open to the public, promised to be unusually popular and interesting. Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party, was the chief speaker, while Miss Margaret Whittemore and Mrs. W. N. Whittemore, who campaigned for the Woman's Party in the states which gave large majorities against the Democratic party, Oregon and Illinois, told of the campaign in those states. Miss Martin's speech, "Politics in the Future," was an analysis of the suffrage situation in Congress and the power of women in future political campaigns.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN

New Jersey Branch Holds Annual Convention

THE Bible bids us make friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness. The Democrats can turn the injunction into a warning to make friends of the women voters. There is an easy way open to them. Pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and pass it quickly, so that it may be ratified in time to enfranchise the women for the 1918 elections."

Mrs. Lillian M. Ascough, chairman of the Connecticut branch of the Congressional Union, speaking before the afternoon session of the annual convention of the New Jersey branch, made it plain that if the Democratic party wishes to continue in control of the government they must pass the federal suffrage amendment at the earliest possible moment.

"The real object of the whole Woman's Party campaign," she said, "was to show that the votes of women, as women and suffragists, could be made a factor in the election of a President. The object was not so much to defeat Wilson or to elect Hughes, as to serve notice on the political parties that woman suffrage could not be neglected, and that a demand, continent-wide in extent, could not be treated as negligible."

The convention was held in the Hotel Washington, Newark, December 6, and was attended by suffragists from Delaware and New York, and from every part of the state of New Jersey. Persistent pressure on members of Congress to keep them unwavering in advocacy of the federal suffrage amendment, and statewide organization by congressional districts in the interests of the amendment is the work planned for the winter by the convention.

The morning session was given over entirely to business, the election of officers, reading of reports and discussion of plans of work for the winter.

Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the state organization, presided over the luncheon which followed and which was a brilliant and successful affair. Places which had been left for "last-minute" guests were taken so quickly that more had to be made to accommodate the crowd.

The climax of the convention was the mass meeting in the ball-room of the hotel in the afternoon. Some of most famous speakers and compaigners of the Woman's Party had been advertised for the occasion.

Mrs. Ascough told of the importance the federal suffrage amendment had assumed as a campaign issue. "The thoughts of Democrats at the present moment and all through the next two years will be bent on the problem, 'How can we win in the 1918 elections?'" she said.

"The passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment is a ready solution of the problem. Can it be doubted that if the Democratic party which suffered from the opposition of the women for blocking the amendment should use its immense power to push it through Congress, the women, who are, in general, already well inclined to Wilson, would in common gratitude vote for his party when they cast their first ballots? The opportunity is here and now. Will the party avail itself of it?

"If the Democratic party wishes to see the amendment ratified before the next congressional elections, they will act quickly. Forty-one legislatures will be in session in the coming year and all but about two begin their sittings in January. Of the forty-eight legislatures, six are annual and will sit in 1918 as well as in 1917. One is quadrennial—that of Alabama—and will not sit

Mrs. W. D. Ascough
Chairman Connecticut Branch
Congressional Union

at all until 1919—that legislature won't have a chance to ratify the amendment, and it probably would not ratify, if it had a chance. We shall not need it and we can easily do without it. Six legislatures sit in 1918 only, and not in 1917. So that you can easily see that to get the requisite number of state legislatures to ratify, the amendment must come before them in the spring of 1917, or it will have to wait until 1919. In 1918, of course, it might get the endorsement of the six annual legislatures, and the six legislatures that sit in the even years. But to get the full thirty-six necessary states, the amendment must be ready for ratification not later than the end of February, 1917.

"And what will the Republican party do? For we must remember that we need Republican votes, as well as Democratic votes, for the passage and ratification of the amendment. Of all the talk that really makes me tired, I think the worst is the idea, apparently held by some suffragists, that if the amendment is taken up by a party as a party it is necessarily opposed by the other party. The very contrary is true of any issue that promises to result in votes for its sponsors. The more one party tries to make it its own, the more the other party contends for some of the credit for its passage. When the enfranchisement of women becomes imminent, will the Republican party commit suicide because it may look as if the Democrats were going to get the most of the credit? On the contrary the Republicans will tell us more loudly than ever that they were our real friends, that their presidential candidate came out for our amendment, and that their party voted in quite as large proportion in the Senate, the House and the state legislatures as did the Democratic party. In fact the anti-party method, instead of antagonizing one party without making sufficient friends in the other, really ends in making both parties our devoted friends and servants, while leaving us absolutely free afterwards from any party ties or any party affiliations. We shall be the non-party body of women after we are all enfranchised; because we shall have shown that we put principle above party and are ready to break any party ties when the parties break faith with us or neglect our interests."

The mass meeting was opened with a prayer by Rev. Ralph B. Urmy, of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark. Speakers besides Mrs. Ascough were Miss Maud Younger, of California, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, chairman of the Delaware branch of the Congressional Union, Miss Kathleen Taylor, of New York, and Mrs. Hopkins.

Mrs. Hopkins spoke of the defeat of suffrage in New Jersey by a referendum vote little more than one year ago, and of the great change the question of suffrage had undergone since that time—a debatable question a year ago, now a burning political issue. Miss Younger made clear the great importance of the equal suffrage West to the Democratic party and told how the party could not expect to hold the West and still ignore the enfranchisement of women. Mrs. Hilles, who helped swing the banner with its now famous slogan, "Mr. President: what will you do for woman suffrage?" into place in the Hall of Representatives the day before, was greeted with much applause when she rose to tell of the demonstration. She gave the story in her own graphic style.

Miss Taylor appealed for funds with which to carry on the national work. More than $1,000 was raised in a few minutes.

The officers elected at the morning session were: Chairman, Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins of Morristown; first vice-chairman, Miss Julia S. Hurlbut of Short Hills; second vice-chairman, Mrs. W. B. Bolton of Convent; third vice-chairman, Mrs. Frank A. Pattison; financial secretary, Mrs. Robert V. Finley; treasurer, Mrs. R. Manners Laird of Newark.

To carry out the organization of all the congressional districts of the state, district chairmen for the fully and partially organized districts were elected as follows: first, Mrs. Finley; second, Mrs. Howard P. Boyle of Atlantic City; fifth, Mrs. John A. Lefferts of Elizabeth; eighth, Mrs. Charles D. Karr of Newark; ninth, Mrs. John A. Jordan of East Orange; tenth, Mrs. Morris Mead of South Orange.

Among the New York delegation attending the luncheon were Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. William H. Colt, Mrs. Robert A. Niles, Mrs. John Rogers, jr., and Mrs. John Winters Brannan.

Fifteen towns of New Jersey sent representatives to the convention. These were Mrs. John A. Lefferts, Elizabeth; Miss Cornelia Bradford, of Whittier Home, Jersey City; Mrs. H. P. Boyle, Atlantic City; Mrs. Viola Aguero, Bradley Beach; Mrs. Robert P. Finley, Merchantville; Mrs. Rous, Camden; Mrs. Willard V. King, Convent; and Mrs. E. G. Lacey, Morristown.

Press Comments on the Life and Work of Inez Milholland

A Daughter of Light

AFTER a fight worthy of herself Inez Milholland Boissevain died on Sunday, and the world is poorer. Beautiful and courageous, she embodied more than any other American woman the ideals of that part of womankind whose eyes are on the future. She embodied all the things which make the suffrage movement something more than a fight to vote. She *meant* the determination of modern woman to live a full, free life unhampered by tradition. The flame of courage burned in her as brightly as in any man; her mind was broad and honest, and her human understanding would have justified her in repeating, "Nothing human is alien to me, and my brother's sorrows are my own." She spent herself without stint in the service of her cause. And she loved greatly. If she be dead, at least she lived.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN was a woman who dared and did much for the sake of a cause in which she believed with all heart and soul. In that fact is the inspiration of her life, and in that inspiration there is something for any who care to stop and think—whether he believes in woman suffrage or not.

Most of us live a life of comparative ease; or failing that, we live a life of seeking such a measure of ease as is obtainable. Mrs. Boissevain was not of that comfortable sort. She had an idea, ideals, devotion. She was of the stuff that changes history and makes civilization. It was her sort that in earlier days made romance glow with the full colors of glory and greatness. It is her sort that today is making this a better world for all of us to live in.

It has been erroneously said that she was one of the so-called "Hughes special" party that toured the West in behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Hughes. She was not of that party. She was the special envoy of the Woman's Party, of the Congressional Union, conveying the message of the women of the East to those of the West—the message, that is, of those women who believe in an equality of the sexes at the ballot box.

She died from the work she undertook, which was too heavy a load for her to carry. She lived for an ideal and she died in giving it voice. Let the example of her devotion and her courage not be missed by the inert and the comfortable.—*Boston Record.*

THE death of Inez Milholland Boissevain, a martyr to her devotion to the suffrage cause, despite her apparently superb physique, is a genuine loss to the women's movement. For many she was far too radical in her views as to the future of women, notably in relation to the other sex. But when all is said and done, she remains a fine example of the modern young woman who throws herself whole-souled into her work, becomes a graceful and effective public speaker, adopts a learned profession, and, despite her marriage, continues in her chosen career. She found herself on leaving college in circumstances that admitted of ease. But to be a popular society figure was the last thing she could have thought of. While studying for the bar she found plenty of time to devote to the reforms which appealed to her, and it seemed as if the cause of every down-trodden group attracted her sympathy irresistibly. If she had much to learn, both in the fields of sociology and politics, she was one of those who are learning all the time. She illustrated, too, the fact that if the woman suffrage movement owes much to the younger women who have recently come to the front, they in turn owe much to it; for the opportunity to reach out, to test their talents, the chance to think for themselves and give expression to their best, is bringing forward many women who will be an asset to the nation's life, because of their sense of civic and social responsibility, long after suffrage is won. Among these the name of Mrs. Boissevain ought surely to be long remembered.—*New York Evening Post.*

INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN, dying in the bloom of her beautiful womanhood, yet wrought so bravely as to leave a record of constructive achievement. It was not alone this woman's face and figure that was beautiful. Her soul was transfigured with that greater beauty which is the product of unselfish devotion to high causes. * * *

She saw, as every intelligent woman sees, that the possession of the ballot gave man an economic advantage over women; the women could not hope to become enfranchised industrially and receive equal pay for equal work until they had emancipated themselves politically. In political equality she beheld a door leading to those larger liberties to which women are as fundamentally entitled as men. In the cause of equal suffrage she worked until she died—laboring with an earnestness, enthusiasm and intensity that exhausted even her superb vitality. She gave all she had to the cause, and having given all else, at last gave her life.—*Los Angeles Evening Express.*

MRS. INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN was such an interesting, animated personality in every suffrage movement in which she participated that her death is a sensible loss to the cause. There are many able and earnest champions of equal suffrage, but Mrs. Boissevain was always such a vivacious and picturesque figure that she brought a sense of color and youthfulness into whatever she participated in. If the suffrage cause in her death has lost little of its strength, it will appear to many to have lost much of its charm.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Forerunners

WHETHER Mrs. Boissevain was or was not literally a martyr to the cause of suffrage, she typified in her eagerness and youth and self-sacrifice all that heroic side of present-day women in which Americans can take unstinted pride. The cause of women is not easily to be won. Already it has cost much in disappointed hopes, in unfruitful effort. No great reform ever proceeded otherwise. But women, all women, have gained, slowly and surely, through the fight of their leaders. And men as much as women can be glad to salute that progress as one of the most splendid facts of our time.—*New York Tribune.*

MRS. INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN was probably the most conspicuous example of the new order of American woman. Keenly interested in public affairs yet domestic in her tastes, possessing all the traits hitherto supposed to be the exclusive property of man yet intensely feminine, Mrs. Boissevain may be assumed to be typical of what the sex hopes to do and to become. Her early death, so untimely as to be almost tragic, removes the most brilliant of the younger leaders of the feminist movement.—*Salt Lake City Herald-Republican.*

WITHIN the scope of a life hardly exceeding one score and ten years, Inez Milholland Boissevain compressed the activity and the energy whose influence will have a great part in the advancement of the social movements making the history of today. * * *

Her early death is undoubtedly attributable to over-exertion and exposure in the recent national suffrage campaign. It is a conspicuous loss to feminism.—*Boston Post.*

A MARTYR to the cause of the enfranchisement of her sex, Inez Milholland Boissevain, whose fame was international, and whose good deeds will live eternally, has laid down her life. In holy writ it is said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend." Inez Milholland Boissevain had this greater love in all its fulness and self-abnegation.

As she lived, so she died, this good soldier and true in the fight for right and justice. Her final thought was not of herself, but for others, for those she was leaving behind to carry out the work that she had begun so gloriously. For weeks she had lain in the shadow of the impending transition from this life. In all her suffering, it is recorded that her pity was not for herself; that her thoughts were constantly with those she was striving to help; that a man convicted and sentenced to death, but whom she believed to be innocent, occupied her mind to the exclusion of her own pain.

As a leader in the fight for the enfranchisement of women, and the uplift of the downtrodden and oppressed, few have arisen to compare with this brave soul. To her memory forever will stand a monument of good deeds well done—a monument that will outlast any shaft of granite that may be erected over the final resting place of Inez Milholland Boissevain.—*Los Angeles Evening Herald.*

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